

SCA

fore risen one fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the life of Man, because money is scarce there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common.
The scarcest of all is a *Pescennius Niger* on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]
SCARCELY. }
1. Hardly; scanty.
A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed their own senses. *Hooker.*
When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shak. King Lear.*
Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*
You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any. *Dryden.*
2. With difficulty.
He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known. *Dryden.*
Slowly he fails, and *scarcely* stems the tides;
The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]
SCARCITY. }
1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.
Scarcity and want shall thou you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you. *Shakespeare.*
Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarcity* that God sends. *Locke.*
In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *scarceness* recommend the fare. *Addison.*
They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, inasmuch that a *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*
2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness.
They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our *scarcity* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*
Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is most serviceable. *Callier on Pride.*
To SCARE. *v. a.* [from *scare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.
They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakespeare.*
Poor Tom hath been *scared* out of his good wits. *Shakespeare.*
My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,
And *scar'd* the moon with splinters. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and to my shoot is lost. *Shak. H. VI.*
Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will *scare* away vermin. *Bacon.*
The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scared* therewith, that being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*
The light
Waves threaten now, as that was *scar'd* by fire. *Waller.*
One great reason why mens good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *scared*, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Calamy's Sermons.*
Let wanton wives by death be *scar'd*;
But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCARECROW. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds: thence any vain terror.
Therent the *scarecrow* waxed wondrous proud,
Through fortune of his first adventure fair,
And with big thundering voice revild him loud. *Fa. Queen.*
No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one shape, 'till custom make it
Their perch, and not their terror. *Shakespeare.*
Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarecrows*. *Raleigh.*
A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

SCAREFIRE. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror.
The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches. *Holder.*

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SCARF. *n. f.* [from *scarf*, French.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.
The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakespeare.*
Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purf'd *scarf* can flow. *Milton.*
Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*
The ready nymphs receive the crying child;
They swath'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.*
My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarves*. *Spektator.*
Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw loosely on.
My sea-gown *scarf'd* about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
2. To dress in any loose vesture.
How like a yonker, or a prodigal,
The *scarf'd* bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind! *Shakespeare.*
Come, feeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak. Macbeth.*
SCARF-SKIN. *n. f.* [from *scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.
The *scarf-skin*, being uppermost, is composed of several layers of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between these the excretory ducts of the military glands of the true skin open. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarify*, Lat. *scarificatio*, French; from *scarify*.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practis'd in cupping.
Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbutnot.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies.
SCARIFIER. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.]
1. He who scarifies.
2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY. *v. a.* [from *scarify*, Lat. *scarifico*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.
Washing the salts out of the eschar, and *scarifying* it, I dress'd it. *Wise man's Surgery.*
You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Spektator.*

SCARLET. *n. f.* [from *scarlate*, French; *scarlate*, Ital.] A colour deeply red, but not shining; cloath dyed with a scarlet colour.
If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*,
Farewel nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
As a bull
Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far
By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. *Dryden.*
Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing in an instant overturned. *Locke.*

SCARLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red deeply dyed.
I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*
Thy ambition,
Thou *scarlet* sin, robb'd this bawling land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaceous, paint their cheeks *scarlet*. *Bacon.*
The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCARLETBEAN. *n. f.* [from *scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant.
The *scarletbean* has a red hulk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in Winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCARLETOAK. *n. f.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCARMAGE. } *n. f.* [For *skirmish*.] *Spenser.*
SCARMOGE. }

Such cruel game my *scarmages* difarms;
Another war, and other weapons I,
Do love, when love does give his sweet alarms. *Fa. Queen.*

SCARP. *n. f.* [from *scarpe*, French.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Ditt.*

SCATCH. *n. f.* [from *scache*, French.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCATCHES. *n. f.* [from *scatches*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. *n. f.* [from *skider*, Swedish; *skid*, Mandick.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice. *To*

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To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates.
SCATE. *n. f.* [from *scatus*, Latin.] A fish of the species of thornback.

SCATEBOUS. *adj.* [from *scatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with springs.

To SCATH. *v. a.* [from *scathan*, *scathan*, Saxon; *schaden*, Dut.] To waste; to damage; to destroy.
As when heaven's fire
Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines,
With finged top their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. i.*

SCATH. *n. f.* [from *scath*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb.
She fuborn'd hath
This crafty messenger, with letters vain,
To work new woe and unprovided *scath*. *Fairy Queen.*
The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser.*
He bore a pitiful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser.*
My proud one doth work the greater *scath*,
Through sweet allurements of her lovely hue. *Spenser.*
They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knolles.*
Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*,
By many a sea and many an unknown shore. *Fairfax.*

SCATHFUL. *adj.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive.
A howling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught, and bulk unprizable,
With which such *scathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

To SCATTER. *v. a.* [from *scatter*, Saxon; *scatteren*, Dutch.]
1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.
Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies
With carcasses and arms th' enflam'd field. *Milton.*
Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*
Corruption, still
Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*
2. To dissipate; to disperse.
A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment, *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Prov. xx. 8.*
The Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard with *scattering* and tempest and stones. *If. xxx. 30.*
Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *scattered* from Saul. *1 Sa. xiii. 8.*
Adam by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd. *Milton.*
3. To spread thinly.
Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,
Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains. *Dryden.*
To SCATTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed.
Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would *scatter* in open air, be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the sound. *Bacon.*

The sun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Thom.*
SCATTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly.
The Spaniards have here and there *scattering*, upon the sea-coasts, set up some towns. *Abbot.*
Those drops of prettiness, *scattering* sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCATTERLING. *n. f.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation.
Such *scatterlings* cannot easily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*
Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he march'd forth into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SCATURIENT. *adj.* [from *scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain or fountains. *Ditt.*

SCATURIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. *Ditt.*

SCAVENGER. *n. f.* [from *scapan*, to shave, perhaps to sweep, Saxon.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean.
Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens judgments, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, *scavenger*, or any other such trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *South's Sermons.*
Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCELERAT. *n. f.* [French; *sceleratus*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily from the French by a Scottish author.
Scelerats can by no arts still the cries of a wounded conscience. *Cheyne.*

SCE

SCENARY. *n. f.* [from *scene*.]
1. The appearances of place or things.
He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenary* of a country life. *Addison.*
2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.
The progress of the found, and the *scenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from *A. n. vii.* on the founding the horn of Aleto. *Pope.*
3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.
To make a more perfect model of a picture, is in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenary* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. f.* [from *scena*, Latin; *scène*, French.]
1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.
Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene*; and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*
2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition.
Now prepare thee for another *scene*. *Milton.*
A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfinished cheer. *Dryden.*
A larger *scene* of action is display'd,
And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*
Ev'ry fev'ral place must be
A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*
When rising Spring adorns the mead,
A charming *scene* of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*
Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untr'y'd beings,
Through what new *scene*, and changes must we pass! *Addison.*
About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the first. *Addison on Italy.*
Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you. *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.
It shall be so my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The *scene* you play were mine. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
Our author would excuse these youthful *scenes*
Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*
4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.
If his characters were good,
The *scene* entire, and freed from noise and blood,
The action great, yet circumscrib'd by time,
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme,
He thought, in hitting these, his business done. *Dryden.*
5. The place represented by the stage.
The king is set from London, and the *scene*
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*
6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.
The alteration of *scenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

SCENICK. *adj.* [from *scenique*, Fr. from *scene*.] Dramatick; theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *scenographia*, Gr.] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *scenographical*.] In perspective.

If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically*. *Mort.*

SCENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *scenon* and *γραφω*; *scenographie*, Fr.] The art of perspective.

SCENT. *n. f.* [from *sentir*, to smell, French.]
1. The power of smelling; the smell.
A hunted hare treads back her mazes, crosses and confounds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert the *scent*. *It. art's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.
Belman cried upon it at the meekest loss,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scent*. *Shakespeare.*
The plague, they report, hath a *scent* of the smell of a melon apple. *Bacon.*
Good earth, newly turned up, hath a freshness and good *scent*. *Bacon.*
Good *scents* do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*
Parake
The season, prime for sweetest *scents* and airs.
Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curls his conspiring feet, whole *scent*
Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent. *Denham.*
Chearful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. *Prior.*
3. Chace followed by the smell.
He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *Temple.*
To